



PREAMBLE TO THE REMARKS SECTION

The purpose of the remarks section is to address the relief from the two bases for rejecting all fourteen claims made in the patent application 10/798,627. One basis for rejection is with regard to 35 USC 112 and the other is with regard to 35 USC 102. The claims amendment of a preceding section was intended to remedy the 35 USC 112 rejections by introducing more specificity into the claims. Arguments that the invention was not preempted, but is new and novel are presented in the final sub-section of the remarks section.

A brief background description will now be presented with the intent to assist in understanding the nature of this invention and the arguments for relief of both bases for rejection. The invention is a process of building compound wireless mobile communication services (CWS) for use by wireless terminals, also termed mobile stations (MS).

The analogy with English grammar is useful in understanding the invention. A simple sentence contains a single assertion (e.g., "I will wear my blue suit."). Through the use of suitable "connectors", one can add another single assertion (e.g., "I will wear a green tie") to form a compound sentence with the use of the connector "and" (i.e., "I will wear my blue suit and I will wear a green tie."). Similarly, simple (or "fundamental") wireless services, via suitable connectors, can form compound wireless services for an MS to execute. Just as the parts of single assertions represent the elementary building blocks of compound sentences, fundamental wireless services (FWS) represent the elementary building blocks of this invention's CWS. Consider the two FWS having the following representations:

FWS1 = "dial my doctor's mobile station"

FWS2 = "transmit the recorded message 'I am having a heart attack'"

then, CWS can be represented by [FWS1 and FWS2] or:

CWS1 = [FWS1 and FWS2].

Which means that the MS would execute the CWS of ["dial my doctor's mobile station" and transmit the recorded message 'I am having a heart attack'"].

An English grammar criterion in designing this invention is to be able to re-use the grammatical connectors for forming compound sentences to also build a CWS. Examples are "and", "or", "if .., then ...", "else", etc. Such connectors are intended to perform the service of facilitating the formation of (or building) a CWS. The name of "facility" services is ascribed to these connectors because they provide a facilitating service, but are neither FWS nor CWS.

Consider now the following assertion representation by another FWS:

FWS3 = "my heart monitor has detected a heart attack".

It is possible to combine FWS3 with the other two FWS in the following manner:

CWS2 = [if FWS3, then CWS1]

Meaning that a MS is to execute the CWS2 of [if "my heart monitor has detected a heart attack", then "dial my doctor's mobile station" and "transmit the recorded message 'I am having a heart attack'"]].

Observe that a CWS (i.e., CWS2) was constructed using another CWS (i.e., CWS1). In linguistics, the formation of a compound sentence from other compound sentences is termed "recursion". Recursion makes a language very versatile and powerful. A recursive language has limitless possibilities for expression. By incorporating recursion into the invented CWS building process, the building process will also become versatile and powerful, having limitless possibilities.

Another important criterion in designing this invention was to have the CWS building process natural and intuitive so that anyone who can speak, read, and write will be able to build a CWS. That is, this building activity is not to be relegated to professionals in the field of wireless communication, but be possible for all who desire to build a CWS. If one can state a desired CWS in component services, using the ordinary connectives (and, or, etc.), then that person should be able to build the desired CWS. Another way to express this design criterion is that a CWS will be built according to the way humans speak.

To achieve this important invention design criterion, a graphical approach (GUI), rather than using software line codes, will be used in building a CWS. Each component service (FWS, CWS, or facility service) is associated with an appropriate icon to represent the service performed. For example, lines with a single arrow are used to represent the connective "and then". All existing services will have their graphical/textual mnemonic representation displayed in menus. Services are selected from a menu and dragged into a "build area" by the CWS builder to build a CWS.

The invention uses a special compiler to support the building process. After dragging a service, the compiler will interrogate the builder to establish parameter names, initial conditions, provide help in using the service, etc. An important responsibility of the compiler is guidance in the use of a service to assure that its interface is compatible for the interconnections. The compiler also executes tools for debugging and/or to provide warnings. After building a compound wireless service, compiler tools allow it to be saved, compiled into a MS executable code, and download the executable code into a MS.

Another significant criterion in designing this invention is that any CWS built with this process's compiler can be used by anyone else using the same compiler. This means that disparate parties can re-use each other's CWS without any prior negotiation or interaction. That is, a built CWS is universally executable and applicable to building another CWS by anyone.

One final note concerns the choice of the word "build". The invention has the analogies that a FWS is akin to a brick, the facility services may be viewed as mortar. The bricks and mortar can be used to build a wall (CWS). The wall may be used as a part of many different buildings (another CWS) through the application of more mortar (facility services). The invention is the process to build these buildings.



ARGUMENTS FOR RELIEF TO REJECTIONS BASED ON 35 USC 112

The amended claims, shown earlier, were composed with the intent of abating all 35 USC objections raised by the examiner. A major focus of the amended claims was to improve specificity in defining the invention. The means or steps for the CWS building process are now explicitly stated.

Each original claim version was carefully examined for clarity. Remedies to improve clarity were incorporated throughout. This included the deletion of all phrases deemed to be indefinite or ambiguous.

Claim dependencies were re-examined and changes were made to assure correct dependency relationships and that a claim's subject matter clearly related to the invented process.

Careful attention was made on confirming correspondences of claim information and descriptions within the specifications. All information within the original claims with no specification correspondence was deleted. The following three sub-components are intended to demonstrate that correspondences to the specifications exist:

- a) A table that relates the claims and claims divisions to line numbers of pages within the application's specifications;
- b) A copy of Application/Control Number: 10/798,627 which shows page and line numbers to which the preceding table refers;
- c) The amended claims without the tracking of change marks.

Soft copies of the above three sub-components (a through c) can be made available via e-mail.

None of the pending claims have been found in state of the art of creating wireless communication services.